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THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1778.

LANCASTER, *December* 31.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Friday, December 26, 1777.

THE Houſe reſumed the third reading and debating by paragraphs of the bill entitled, "An act for regulating the prices of the ſeveral articles herein mentioned for a limited time," and the ſame being finiſhed, was ordered to be printed for public conſideration, to be reſumed at the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN MORRIS, junior.

Clerk of General Aſſembly.

Anno Milleſimo Septingenteſimo Septuageſimo Septimo.

An ACT *for regulating the Prices of the ſeveral Articles herein mentioned for a limited Time.*

WHEREAS certain perſons in this State, inſtigated by the luſt of avarice, and devoid of every principle of public virtue and humanity, are aſſiduouſly endeavouring by every means of oppreſſion, ſharping and extortion, to accumulate enormous gain to themſelves, to the great diſtreſs of private families in general, and eſpecially of the poorer and more dependent part of the community, as well as to the great injury of the public ſervice. For the ſuppreſſion of ſuch nefarious practices,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Penſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever, within this Commonwealth, from and after the

ſhall aſk, demand, receive or take any greater or higher prices for any or either of the articles herein enumerated and mentioned, than the ſeveral prices herein ſet down and limited, to wit.

For Wheat by the buſhel, ten ſhillings. Merchantable Flour by the hundred, twenty-ſeven ſhillings. Rye by the buſhel, ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence. Indian Corn by the buſhel, ſix ſhillings. Barley by the buſhel, eight ſhillings. Oats and Spelts by the buſhel, four ſhillings. Buckwheat by the buſhel, four ſhillings. Whiſky, full proof, by the gallon, ſix ſhillings and ſix-pence. Good Cyder by the barrel, thirty ſhillings. Good Strong beer by the barrel, forty ſhillings. Good Pork by the pound, nine-pence. Beef by the pound, eight-pence. Firkin Butter, Tallow and Cheeſe by the pound, one ſhilling. Freſh Butter by the pound, one ſhilling and ſix-pence. Wool of a good quality, by the pound, three ſhillings. Flax from the ſwingle, by the pound, one ſhilling and ſix-pence. Hemp of a good quality, by the pound, one ſhilling. Bar-Iron by the ton, fifty-five pounds. Nail Rod Iron by the hundred, five pounds. Green Hydes by the pound, eight-pence. Soal leather by the pound, three ſhillings and four-pence. Upper Leather, well finiſhed off, by the pound, four ſhillings and ſix-pence. Other Leather and Skins in proportion. Deer Skins in the hair, of the beſt quality, by the pound, four ſhillings, and others in proportion.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That Cloths of all kinds manufactured in this State, and all labourers and hirelings wages, both men and women, by the day, month or year, together with all tradeſmen and manufacturers of all kinds, their rates and prices ſhall be one half higher than what was uſual in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, and ſhall be aſcertained, in caſe of any controverſy, by the two neareſt Juſtices of the Peace, whoſe determination in the premiſes ſhall be final between the parties.

Hay by the ton, and Wood by the cord, in the aforeſaid proportions, to wit, Hay, where ſold for forty ſhillings, ſhall hereafter be ſold for three pounds; and wood, where ſold for fourteen ſhillings, ſhall hereafter be ſold for twenty-one ſhillings, and ſo in proportion for any larger or leſſer quantity.

All goods, wares, and merchandizes of any kind whatſoever now on hand, twenty-five per cent. on the price given by the preſent owner, including the carriage; which coſt and carriage ſhall be made appear on oath or affirmation, before the next Juſtice of the Peace, when ſuch goods and merchandize are opened for ſale, and an invoice of the ſame ſhall be left with the ſaid Juſtice for the peruſal of the public.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all goods, wares and merchandize brought into this State from any of the United States of North-America, ſhall not be ſold at an higher price than twenty-five per centum advance on the firſt coſt or purchaſe paid by the importer into this State, to which it may be lawful for the importer to add a reaſonable charge of carriage by him paid, which ſaid prime coſt and carriage are to be made appear as in the foregoing clauſe.

And that all other articles and neceſſaries of life, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of this State, not mentioned in this Act, ſhall be ſold at a price not exceeding fifty per centum advance on the price of any ſuch article in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, to be aſcertained, in caſe of controverſy, by the two neareſt Juſtices of the Peace, whoſe determination in the premiſes ſhall be final between the parties.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That any perſon or perſons whatſoever within this Commonwealth, who ſhall aſk, demand, receive, or take any greater or higher price or prices for any or either of the ſaid ſeveral articles herein mentioned and recited, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit the goods or other articles ſo ſold or offered for ſale as aforeſaid, or the value thereof, to be recovered, with coſts of ſuit, before any Juſtice of the Peace, if five pounds or under; and if more, in any Court of Common Pleas within this Commonwealth, to and for the uſe of any perſon who ſhall ſue for the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all Inn-keepers, Tavern-keepers, and other perſons keeping a public houſe of entertainment, ſhall from and after the ſaid day of next have and receive the following rates and allowances and no more, for the articles by them furniſhed, to wit.

For a breakfaſt, of Tea or Coffee, three ſhillings and nine-pence, of other good articles, two ſhillings and ſix-pence. A dinner, two ſhillings and ſix-pence. A ſupper, two ſhillings and ſix-pence. A quart of Whiſky, two ſhillings and ſix-pence. A pint do. one ſhilling and four-pence. Half a pint do. nine-pence. And for a gill five-pence. A quart bowl of Mim or Toddy, having half a pint of Whiſky therein, one ſhilling and three-pence, and the ſame proportion for a larger quantity. A quart of Beer, eight-pence. A quart of Cyder, ſix-pence. Every quart of oats, four-pence. A horſe at hay for twenty four hours, three ſhillings and nine-pence. A bed and lodging one night, nine-pence.

And if any Inn-keeper, Tavern-keeper, or other keeper of a public houſe of entertainment, ſhall demand or receive more than the rates hereby fixed for any of the beforementioned articles, and ſhall be thereof convicted before any Juſtice of the Peace of the county where ſuch offence is committed, he or ſhe ſhall be fined the ſum of Five Pounds for ſuch offence, and for a ſecond offence the ſum of Ten Pounds, and for a third offence the ſum of Fifteen Pounds, and alſo be diſabled from keeping a public houſe of entertainment for ſeven years.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the

[*For the remainder ſee the fourth page.*]

COPY of an intercepted LETTER from a Gentleman within to a Gentleman without.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1777.

DEAR FRIEND,

I AM very uneaſy at not hearing from you ſince I wrote laſt. I hope no accident hath happened to prevent our correſpondence. My faithful *Scot*, I am ſure, carried my letter to the old place; and though he has been frequently there for an anſwer, no anſwer hath yet come. It would be of dangerous conſequence to me ſhould our letters be intercepted; for, as I write to you with great freedom, many of my ſentiments would render me obnoxious to either ſide of the queſtion. I hope, therefore, you continue the precaution of burning what I write as ſoon as you have read it.

Nothing very extraordinary hath happened here ſince the grand affair---I mean the reduction of Fort Miffin---This gave a tranſitory relief to the ſinking ſpirits of the royal army, and to the yet more drooping hopes of the friends of that army. I ſay nothing of the little ſkirmiſhes that have happened ſince---but that the loſſes on this ſide far exceed the value of the ſervices done. A packet hath lately arrived from England---The intelligence ſhe brings is kept very ſecret; but, by all appearances, it is not very agreeable---A French war is much expected, if not actually declared. In ſhort, my friend, I muſt confeſs, I begin to wiſh I had not taken the part I have. Things here wear a very different aſpect from what I expected---I am much diſappointed in the characters of theſe Conquerors of the World. I thought I ſhould have found their juſtice and humanity equal to the fame of their proweſs: At leaſt, I hoped they would have treated thoſe, who have left all to follow them, with ſome degree of reſpect and attention. But the caſe is really far otherwiſe. All the favour ſhewn us is, the liberty of being plundered as friends to the Crown and not as rebels, and of ſtarving in the ſtreets inſtead of ſtarving in a goal. Oh, my friend! how ſhall I tell you the pain I have ſuffered, the reſentment I feel, on ſeeing the treatment of the priſoners brought in here. The proviſion we make for our unfortunate brethren ſeldom reaches their hungry mouths---and once in particular that Caco Dæmon *Cunningham*, who kept the New Priſon, carried in to them a veſſel of broth, and kicking it over with his feet, diverted himſelf with ſeeing the ſtarving wretches lay on their bellies and lap their food from off the earth. Theſe things, it muſt be confeſſed, are at leaſt winked at by the Great General---and theſe things ſmite my heart ſo, that I can have no reſt. The General himſelf is ſeldom ſeen. His debauchery and the immorality of his character is diſguſting to thoſe who wiſh to befriend him. Mr. G------y viſibly wears a diſcontented mind. The whiſper is, that the General, having drawn from him all the ſervices he is able to render, begins to treat him with more reſerve than his pride can brook. He has been a ſpy for him in Congreſs and a pilot to this city, and having no more in his power is become rather a burden to the Great Man, who, it is ſaid, wiſhes to get decently rid of him. The General, however, in order to ſave appearances, has made him *Superintendant-General*. A benefaction that partakes more of ſound than ſubſtance; as the new Superintendant may travel round his whole domain in leſs than an hour, and holds even that little on a very precarious footing. Notwithſtanding the ſide I have viſibly eſpouſed, I look on this man with contempt and horror. The A---ns are inſolent beyond bearing, and cowardly to a ridiculous degree. Every little alarm throws them into deſpair; and every little ſucceſs gives them an opportunity of ſhewing what tyrants they would be, had they power equal to their inclinations. The cringing, bowing, ſycophantic S-------y, and the unprincipled H-------s who has a patent for manufacturing and retailing Intelligence Extraordinary for his Majeſty, compleat the circle of *Howe*'s particular friends in this city.

You will wonder to ſee me write in a ſtile ſo different from what you might expect---I am ſtill attached to my King, and am deſirous of ſupporting the ſovereignty of the Crown, as far as I can; but I cannot go all lengths with theſe inſtruments of vengeance, and the cries of my ſuffering countrymen have melted my heart. The truth is, I am ſick of theſe new protectors, and am determined to take the firſt opportunity of throwing myſelf on the mercy of my country. It will be in your power to pave the way for a good reception, by ſpreading it about amongſt your acquaintance that I am more of a Whig than people imagine---that you are ſure I ſecretly wiſh well to my country, and that you believe my chief motive for ſtaying in town was to give all the friendly aſſiſtance I could to the priſoners---and you may with truth aſſert that I have actually been very ſerviceable in this way, with many other apologies for my conduct, which your friendſhip for me will ſuggeſt. I hope to ſee you e'er long, and expect that many reputed Tories will follow my example----In ſhort, I find myſelf in the wrong box, and wiſh to get right before it is too late.

I am; &c. L. L.

P. S. Should any alarm happen your way, before I ſee you, pray ſend my box of papers to our friends in Northampton.

BOSTON, December 16.

The following gentlemen are choſe by the General Aſſembly of this State, as Delegates to ſerve in the Continental Congreſs the enſuing year, viz. the Hon. John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert T. Paine, Elbridge Gerry, Francis Dana, and James Lovell, Eſquires.

Saturday laſt arrived ſafe in port, a prize ſchooner, bound from Halifax to Quebec, laden with wine, oil, &c. and captured by the Lizard.

The following Reſolve lately paſſed the General Aſſembly of New-Hampſhire.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Board of War of this State be, and are hereby directed, in the name of this Court, to preſent to the Honourable Brigadier-General STARK, a compleat ſuit of cloaths becoming his rank, together with a piece of linen, as a teſtimony of the high ſenſe this Court have of the great and important ſervices rendered by that brave officer to the United States of America.

Wedneſday night laſt a plot was formed by ſome of the priſoners on board one of the guard ſhips in this harbour, to deſtroy the guard, which was diſcovered a little time before it was to have been put in execu[illegible] goal.

Same night the barracks on Cobble-Hill were burnt down; it is ſaid they were deſignedly ſet on fire by ſome of the Britiſh priſoners ſtationed there. We doubt not an enquiry will be made into this affair.

Capt. John Leach is arrived at Salem with a prize brig, from Liverpool to New-York, taken by the Oliver Cromwell privateer, Capt. Cole, on her paſſage from Bilboa to America. Capt. Leach left London in Auguſt laſt, and got to Bilboa, as they would not truſt any Americans with their trading veſſels.

Friday laſt a prize ſhip, mounting 12 double-fortified 4 and 6 pounders, commanded by Captain Townſend, with 36 hands, laden with coals and proviſions, bound from Liverpool for New-York, arrived ſafe in port; ſhe was taken by the Gen. Waſhington privateer of this port, commanded by Capt. Rogers. Two days before Capt. Rogers came acroſs the above ſhip ſhe had a ſmart engagement with a ſmall privateer, which ſhe beat off Capt. Townſend in the engagement loſt one of his legs, and one or two toes of the other foot, but is like to do well. He informs that he ſo diſabled the privateer, that he thinks ſhe could never reach any port.

WORCESTER, December 19.

We learn that Lieut. Gen. John Burgoyne was ſo confident of having liberty to embark with his troops at Newport, Rhode-Iſland, that the tranſports for the reception of him and his army had actually arrived there; but we are told, it is no ways likely that he will be permitted to take his departure from that port, notwithſtanding it might be "*in conformity, to*" his "*orders to proceed by the moſt vigorous exertions.*"

PROVIDENCE, *December* 13.

Wedneſday evening laſt Captain Luce. in a brig bound from this port to Maryland, in ballaſt, ran aground in the bay; next morning the veſſel was got off, but being cloſely purſued by one of the enemy's frigates, Captain Luce was obliged to run her on the Narraganſet ſhore, where he ſat fire to her, after getting out the ſails, &c.

Several perſons from the Weſtward inform, that a

detachment of American troops lately made a deſcent on Staten-Iſland, took a number of the enemy priſoners, drove the remainder off, and took a quantity of baggage, &c.

HARTFORD, December 23.

We learn that Congreſs have recommended to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, the calling in five million of dollars, by tax. It is alſo ſaid they have propoſed ſtating the prices of every article of life.

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Northern Neck, dated December 15.

"I arrived late laſt night from Potowmack, where I have been ſtationed ten days.——We have hitherto prevented the enemy getting freſh proviſions from our ſhore, but many negroes have gone off to them, it not being in our power to guard the whole river, and the gentlemen, rather than deſtroy the boats (which would have effectually prevented the ſlaves getting on board the ſhips) would run the riſk of loſing ſome hundred pounds; as an inſtance of this, Captain Townſend Dade had his batteau drawn up and locked in his barn; the night following ten negroes took his oxen, broke open the door, carried her back to the river, and effected their eſcape. The ſufferers, when I came away, were Mr. Fitzhugh of Chatham, three fellows, one wench, and four children; Mr. Fitzhugh of Marmion, one fellow; Colonel Henry Fitzhugh, five fellows; Major Stith, three fellows; Henry Fitzhugh, one fellow; Tacker Waſhington, two fellows; Mr. Moxley, one wench. I was charged with a flag from Colonel Skinner, to endeavour a recovery of thoſe negroes, but received for anſwer "they were determined to protect all that came on board." The ſhips lay off Boyd's Hole for four days, all which time they were conſtantly trading with the Marylanders. We could plainly diſtinguiſh carts come down to the water ſide, diſcharge their loads, and take from on board the boats what they carried on ſhore. If a ſtop is not put to this illicit trade, we ſhall be eternally infeſted with thoſe pirates."

Monday laſt, four negroe fellows, belonging to Mr. Jones of Hampton, attempted to get on board the St. Alban's man of war, two of them were drowned in the attempt, the other two got on board, but the Captain immediately ſent a flag aſhore with them.

YORK-TOWN, January 10.

We can aſſure the public from the beſt authority, that by the aſſiduity and induſtry of Meſſrs. Otis and Andrews, of Boſton, agents for the purchaſe of cloathing for the Continental troops, upwards of five thouſand ſuits, with ſhoes, ſtockings, ſhirts, &c. have been procured and are now on their way to camp. This, with the ſupplies which are expected from Virginia and other quarters, gives us the pleaſing proſpect of ſeeing our whole army compleatly cloathed very ſoon. A very rich prize was lately taken by a Continental brig, and carried into Boſton: She is a large ſhip from Glaſgow, loaded with dry goods, ſhoes, ſtockings, ticks, and a great variety of other neceſſary and uſeful articles. A brig has alſo arrived there from Holland, richly loaded with medicine, tea, linens, &c. &c. The Boſton papers alſo mention the ſafe arrival of ſeveral other prizes of leſſer value.

On the 30th or 31ſt of December laſt a moſt valuable prize fell into the hands of a body of Continental troops ſtationed at Wilmington on the river Delaware, commanded by General SMALLWOOD.---A large brig from New-York bound to Philadelphia, was blown aſhore about five miles below Wilmington, when a detachment with two field pieces was ſent down to fire on her; and after a few ſhot ſhe ſtruck. Her cargo is chiefly as follows---350 cheſts of arms, with 25 ſtand in each, clothing for 4 regiments, the baggage belonging to the officers of 4 regiments, a quantity of wine and ſpirits, 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, and 60 Privates, and------about 40 officers Ladies, &c. &c.

And, by a gentleman from camp we learn, that three other veſſels were lately drove on the Jerſey ſhore, near Glouceſter; that the Militia had ſecured the cargoes of two of them, and the third, being within reach of the enemy's cannon, who kept a conſtant fire on our people, they ſet her on fire and burnt her, but he cannot tell whether they ſecured her cargo. He alſo further informs, that another veſſel, having her cables cut by the ice, had drove up the river oppoſite Frankford creek, when our people boarded her, and took out ſeveral hogſheads of rum, and ſome other valuable articles.

In CONGRESS, January 6, 1778.

WHEREAS it appears, by a return made to the Board of Treaſury from the Managers of the Lottery of the United States, that the invaſion of the State of Pennſylvania by the enemy has obſtructed this buſineſs, and produced conſiderable delays in the ſale of the tickets, inſomuch that the number yet remaining on hand renders it neceſſary once more to poſtpone the drawing thereof; and whereas Congreſs being deſirous ſo far as poſſible to fulfil the expectations of the adventurers, think it proper to give them the fulleſt aſſurances, that at the time herein propoſed, the Managers are to proceed on this buſineſs without further delay.

Reſolved, That the drawing of the Firſt Claſs of the Lottery mentioned, be poſtponed to the firſt day of May next, at which time the Managers are directed to proceed therein, and compleat it as ſoon as may be; and that all the tickets then unſold ſhall be the property and at the riſque of the United States.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

In purſuance of the above reſolution of Congreſs, directing the drawing of the Lottery abſolutely *to commence on the firſt day of May next, and to be drawn without delay, the Managers acquaint the public, that the offices for the ſale of tickets are ſtill open in the different States; where any perſon, or company, may be ſupplied, if they apply before the 30th of April next. No tickets to be ſold on any account after ſaid day.*

All Printers on the Continent, are requeſted to inſert the above, and continue it for ſix weeks.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.
To the MINISTRY.

My LORDS,

AS the counties of Albany, Dutcheſs and Weſt-Cheſter, in the province of New-York, are in an abſolute ſtate of vaſſalage, being all tenants at will to Rensalaer, Livingſton, Beekman and Philipſe, and which are as large and populous as moſt counties in England, I do therefore, with all humility, adviſe adminiſtration to have a bill brought into parliament, to declare the above enormous grants and patents extravagant, and therefore vacated.

I would then adviſe that the crown, by proclamation, declare, that all the preſent tenants be free from their vaſſalage, and that every one may be a freeholder of ſuch farm and premiſes which he now holds for ever, on condition that they not only return to their allegiance to the king, but that they in perſon take up arms, and aſſiſt his majeſty in reducing the rebels to ſubjection.

This, my lords, being done, would inſtantly bring you at leaſt ſix thouſand able farmers into the field, without one ſhilling expence to the nation. If this hint be acceptable, I am ready at any time to wait on you, in order to be more explicit.

I have the honour to be, your's, &c.
J. WATTS.

To be SOLD by
WILLIAM HALL,
At his Book-Store, oppoſite the Court-houſe, in Market-ſtreet, Reading,

QUARTO, octavo and duodecimo bibles; a large aſſortment of hiſtory, phyſic, and divinity; Watts's pſalms and hymns bound together or ſeparate, &c. &c. Alſo blank books, ſingle alphabets, beſt Engliſh parchment, pewter and lead ink-pots, pounce and pounce-boxes, dividers, beſt Dutch ſealing-wax, common red and black ditto, ſlates and ſlate-pencils, black lead ditto, ſand-boxes, pocket-books, battledores, quills, gilt meſſage paper, paper hangings, brown paper, &c. Likewiſe a parcel of Dr. Hill's genuine patent medicines.

York-Town, December 1, 1777.

WHEREAS a certain deſerter being taken up in York-Town, having in his poſſeſſion a ſurtout coat, which he confeſſed he ſtole. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. FREDERICK YOUCE. ¶

authority aforesaid, That the rates aforesaid for the keepers of public houses of entertainment, shall be and continue in force, until new rates are made by the Justices of the Peace in the Courts of Quarter-Sessions for the several Counties of this State, and no longer.

NEW-JERSEY.

Abstract of an act, intitled an act for regulating and limiting the prices of sundry articles of produce, manufacture and trade, and to prevent forestalling, regrating, and engrossing.

BE it enacted, &c. That from and after the publication of this act, the rates and prices of the following articles of produce, manufacture and trade, bought, sold, or exchanged in any part of this State, shall not exceed the sums to them severally annexed, that is to say:

Salt, of home manufacture, 55lb. to the bushel, seventy-five shillings at the works, and six-pence per bushel for every mile of land carriage to the place of sale or consumption, for profit and carriage. Bloomary bar-iron, sixty shillings per cwt; refined ditto, seventy shillings; pig-metal, twenty shillings; rolling of iron, thirty pounds per ton; open castings, eight-pence per lb. Raw-hides, seven-pence per lb. soal-leather, three shillings per lb. upper leather, five shillings per lb. mens neat leather shoes, common sort, seventeen shillings and six-pence, and so in proportion; womens neat leather ditto, common sort, fourteen shillings, and so in proportion. Wheat, twelve shillings per bushel; Rye, nine shillings; Indian corn, seven shillings and six-pence; oats, five shillings; buckwheat, six shillings; wheat flour, thirty-three shillings per cwt. Hay, first crop, best, seven pounds ten shillings per ton, ditto, second crop, best, six pounds. Pork, nine-pence per lb.; beef, eight-pence per lb. Potatoes, four shillings per bushel. Wool, four shillings per lb. flax two shillings. Cyder spirits, twelve shillings per gallon; grain spirits, ten shillings per gallon. Butter, two shillings and six-pence per lb. cheese, one shilling and six-pence.

Farming labour, and wages of mechanics, tradesmen and handicraftsmen, double what they were in the year 1775.

Sugar imported or brought into this State, ten per cent profit to the purchaser from the importer, and ten per cent. profit for every 100 miles from the first port of delivery, and so in proportion; and one and a half per cent. for every five miles carried by land from the first port of delivery; Molasses, ten per cent. profit, and ten per cent. for every 100 miles, and one penny per gallon for every five miles as above.

Salt, imported or brought into the State, fifteen per cent. profit to the purchaser from the importer, and fifteen per cent. profit for every hundred miles, and three pence per bushel per mile, land carriage, from the first port of delivery.

Every vender of any article, on which allowance is made for carriage, shall, previous to his exposing it to sale, produce to a Justice authentic invoices, bills of parcels, or accounts of purchase, and swear to the truth; and the Justice shall thereupon deliver him a certificate, specifying the prices at which he is intitled to sell.---Penalty for offering to make sale without such certificate, six pounds and the goods or the value of them; half to the prosecutor and half to the poor, to be recovered before a Justice.

Any person who shall ask, demand, or require a higher price for any article than herein mentioned, [*this goes to the whole bill*] than the prices limited, shall forfeit six pounds and the goods; to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

Any person having more of any of the articles mentioned, than is necessary for his family's annual consumption, or for carrying on his trade or occupation, refusing to sell the overplus or a suitable part of the same, to any person in want for family use, or for the use of the army, the person wanting it may apply to a Justice, who, being fully convinced of the want and necessity, shall summon the party to appear, and on refusal to appear, or if on appearing and examination, it shall still appear evident to the Justice that there is such a surplus, the Justice shall issue his warrant to a constable (or subaltern military officer, if no constable) to take by force, calling assistance if necessary, such proportion of the overplus as is wanted, and lodge the money with the Justice, to be paid to the owner (deducting six-pence for the warrant, and five shillings for the constable, &c.) if called for within one month; if not, to be forfeited to the State.

Not to affect former bargains or contracts.

Passed at Princeton, Dec. 10, 1777.

By His EXCELLENCY

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire,

General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

BY virtue of the power and direction to me especially given, I hereby enjoin and require all persons residing within seventy miles of my Head-Quarters, to thresh one half of their grain by the first day of February, and the other half by the first day of March next ensuing, on pain, in case of failure, of having all that shall remain in sheaves after the period abovementioned, seized by the Commissaries and Quarter-Masters of the army, and paid for as straw.

GIVEN under my hand, at Head-Quarters, near the Valley-Forge, in Philadelphia County, this 20th day of December, 1777.

G. WASHINGTON.

By his Excellency's command,

ROBERT H. HARRISON, *Secretary.*

Just published, and to be sold by JOHN DUNLAP, *at his Printing-Office, in Queen-street, Lancaster,*

FATHER ABRAHAM'S ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord 1778.

☞ *Our customers are requested to observe, that the ingenious* DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. *has favoured us with the astronomical calculations of our Almanack this year, therefore they may be most firmly relied on.*

York-Town, January 2, 1778.

A MAN, who said he lived in Baltimore, left MARE in my custody on the 6th of last month, with a promise of returning in a week; he is desired to pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be immediately sold for that purpose.

CASPER MILLER, Innholder.

Just opened, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN LEVINS,

At Mr. Henry Wolfe's, in Market-street, York-town, the following GOODS, *viz.*

BANDANOE handkerchiefs, dog-skin gloves, cambrics, thread, some pieces of white linen, a quantity of nuns thread from No. 34 to 50, brown thread by the pound, thread and cotton hose, boys worsted ditto, twist, mohair and buttons of different colours, holland tape of different sizes, striped ditto, pocket handkerchiefs flowered gauze, striped ditto, check, a few pieces of silk, some persian, a few reams of fine writing-paper, fifty thousand needles, scissars, watch-chains, cork-screws, sugar-tongs, brass thimbles, watch seals, ditto set in silver, watch keys, brass sleeve buttons, glass ditto, large and small lead pencils, some packets of English pins, a large quantity of fine rack and crooked horn combs, ivory ditto, and a great many other articles, too tedious to mention. †

N. B. Bohea tea, by the barrel or smaller quantity.

York-Town, December 17, 1777.

DESERTED from Capt. Coren's company of artillery, *William Floyd*, about 35 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, pitted with the small-pox, has short brown hair, and a red face; had on when he went away, a white hunting shirt, a pair of linen drawers, and a large felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures said deserter in any of the goals of this State, or sends him to Carlisle, shall have *Five Pounds* reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ANTHONY WRIGHT, Lieut. †

N. B. Any person harbouring or secreting said deserter, will be prosecuted according to law.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.